

THE GETTYSBURG TIMES.

VOL. VIII No 153

GETTYSBURG MONDAY APRIL 18 1916

PRICE TWO CENTS

A DEMONSTRATOR

For "Ara-Notch" Collars will be with us Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week

And will have charge of the Demonstration in the show window on the corner of the Square and Chambersburg St

You don't know what an "Ara-Notch" Collar is?

IT'S THE BEST CLOSE FITTING COLLAR ON THE MARKET

It has a Notch that takes the place of the button hole that bothered one so much in wide folded close fitting collars. It not only makes the collar sit perfectly, but it keeps it closed and in its proper position. It does away with spreading sagging and binding, torn button holes, collar buttoners, and torn finger nails.

DEMONSTRATION on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 18, 19 and 20.

ECKERT'S STORE,

"On the Square."

At The Walter Theatre TONIGHT

Dooley's Holiday
The Imposter
Launching of the Danton
Under Duche
Stone Industry in Sweden
Towards the North Pole

Laughable Comedy
Exciting Drama
Educational
Drama
Educational
Scenic

VAUDEVILLE All This Week
Lester Mack and Company in their funny sketches, monologues and musical acts. To-night a screaming farce "Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Pickleweight". The biggest laugh yet. Two performances nightly, 7.15 and 9.15.

CHILDREN 5cts.

ADULTS 10cts.

THERE IS SUIT KNOWLEDGE

back of the construction that makes our Suits faultless in fit and dependable in wear.

We are showing some typical Spring Styles. The newest creation, nothing extreme, nothing premature. Just the essence of quiet refinement.

J. D. LIPPY, TAILOR.

WIZARD THEATRE

3 Reels
In the Shadow of Old Mt. Shasta
Selig Western Drama
"A Gem of the Golden West". An absorbing story, teeming with the effervescence of loyal man and womanhood. A great, big picture handled in the usual "Selig" way.

A Western Romance
A romance full of the snap and go of the plains in which real cowboys and real Indians are employed. This film holds one's attention throughout.

The Man with the Weak Heart
A choice bit of irony is apparent in this picture which is a most interesting one.

A Woman's Repentance
A simple heart story strongly told. It is made extremely interesting by the acting and mechanical perfection of the film.

B R E H M
THE TAILOR,
Second Story
1st Nat'l Bank Building

Gas Consumers

TAKE NOTICE

We have in stock at the present time, Gas Ranges and hot plates. Gas heaters to heat range boilers we are selling at an exceptionally low price for the reason that we have been able to purchase our stock right. By trial we have found them to use far less gas than the ordinary ranges. The prices are from 90 cents up.

Our plumber installs all gas fixtures.

GETTYSBURG SUPPLY HOUSE
31 York Street, Gettysburg, Pa

The Quality Shop
Special Sale of Shoes and Oxfords at Cost. The time to get a bargain if you can be fitted.
SELIGMAN & McILHENNY

Not a tumor.

"Two private soldiers," said an army official in an after dinner talk, "decided to celebrate pay day with a little beer."

"There being no canteen, one soldier got leave, went out and bought a pall of foaming lager."

"As he was returning to the barracks with the pall under his coat his company officer stopped him, saying:

"What have you got there, my man—a tumor?"

"No; a can, sir," was the reply."

It is generally conceded by experienced fruit men that heavy pruning during the dormant period tends to produce heavy wood growth the season following. This type of pruning is therefore desirable for young trees where growth of wood and the building of a good frame are the chief aim.

With mature bearing trees the pruning, if proper care has previously been given, should be light and should be done during July and August, which will induce fruit rather than wood production.

JEWELRY THIEF CAUGHT IN YORK

John Stevens Accused of Stealing Weygandt Jewelry Caught in York. Tried to Sell Ring for Small Sum.

John W. Stevens was on Saturday arrested in York charged with the burglary of the home of Lewis Weygandt on Baltimore street on March fourth at which time several rings and other jewelry were taken amounting in value to about \$350.00. All of the goods of value taken were recovered, only one or two things of comparatively little worth being missed when the trunk of the boy was searched after the arrest.

Young Stevens, who is aged about eighteen years, is a son of Samuel Stevens formerly of this place but now of Hanover and was employed by Mr. Weygandt at the time of the burglary. He boarded at the Weygandt home and suspicion rested upon him at once. He remained in the employ of Mr. Weygandt after the affair for some time but, it is alleged, became very unsatisfactory as an employee and was finally discharged.

WATCHED THE BOY

During his stay here after the burglary a close watch was kept upon him but Stevens was too wise to try to dispose of the goods in this place. From Gettysburg he went to Hanover where he stayed for a short while. He then went to York and Charles H. Wilson notified the York authorities to be on the lookout for the boy and to keep tabs on his movements.

On Saturday Stevens tried to sell one of the rings at a ridiculously low figure. The offer was made on the streets of York and the man to whom it was made became suspicious and summoned an officer who took Stevens in charge. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Weygandt were at once communicated with and they identified the boy and the jewelry. Stevens' trunk was searched and the remaining articles found.

Mr. Wilson went to York today and brought Stevens back to Gettysburg.

STORY OF THE BURGLARY.

The burglary was committed on the evening of March 4, between six and eight o'clock during which time Mr. and Mrs. Weygandt were absent from the house.

The discovery of the theft was made when Mrs. Weygandt returned home about eight o'clock. She thought it strange that the front door was open and upon investigation found things in the bedroom in great disorder. The bureau drawers had been emptied and their contents thrown recklessly about, so that the room presented quite a sorry appearance.

From a jewelry case belonging to Mrs. Weygandt were taken the following: a karat and a half solitaire diamond ring, Tiffany setting, ring with five small diamonds in shape of a cross, ring with setting of two opals, ring with emerald setting and engraved on the inside of the band "L. W. to L. C. E."

From Mr. Weygandt's jewel case were taken two pairs of cuff buttons, the one with a dark stone, and the other with a design of a lighthouse, a "W" initial ring set with three diamonds, set of studs, ring with a plain black setting. The only other things taken were shirt and a box of stockings belonging to Mr. Weygandt.

BRIEF NOTES

Rev. and Mrs. J. J. Hill, of Littleton, were Gettysburg visitors on Saturday.

Misses Marjorie and Ruth Tate have returned to their home on West Middle street after spending several days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Kline, Biglerville. R. D. 3.

Mr. and Mrs. George Sachs, of Harrisburg, spent Sunday in town.

Miss Sue Phillips has returned to her home in Waynesboro after visiting Miss Catharine Duncan.

The college base ball team was defeated Saturday on Nixon Field by Albright. Score 9 to 4.

ANOTHER DETECTIVE STORY

The experiment of publishing in weekly installments the best detective and mystery stories, which was begun by the New York Sunday World six months ago, has proved a great success. That newspaper now announces that on Sunday, May 1, it will begin publication of "That Mainwaring Affair," the exciting realistic romance written by Ralph Henry Barbour.

Eat Zeigler's bread

Patience may be termed the ballast of our existence. Without it any passing storm will set the ship tossing and straining. With it the vessel can keep steady and go forward or, at the worst, lie safely in the biggest tempest that can blow over the seas of life.

Eat Zeigler's bread

I AM prepared to do stamping for embroidery and braiding. Many exquisite designs to select from. Telephone Margaret Wills, 523 Baltimore street.

MONUMENT FOR SIGNAL CORPS

United States Senator Penrose Introduces Bill Providing for Monument on Little Round Top. Dedication Bill Introduced.

A bill introduced by Senator Penrose provides for the erection of a monument on the Gettysburg battlefield to members of the Signal Corps who served during the war, this memorial to be erected on Little Round Top at an expense of \$7,500.

Senator Penrose has also introduced a bill providing that the arrangements for the formal dedication of the Gettysburg National Military Park take place at a date to be determined by the Secretary of War and under arrangements to be perfected by him. The bill calls for an appropriation of \$10,000 to pay the expenses of the dedication ceremonies. This is a similar bill to that introduced in the House of Representatives several weeks ago by Congressman Lafear.

FEDERAL BUILDING

We have information to the effect that the appropriation for the public building at Gettysburg will be made this week and that the sum will be a handsome one.

BUCHANAN VALLEY

Buchanan Valley, April 18—Clement Hartman and Charles Carbaugh, of Cabaugh, came up to the Valley on their motor cycles to plant John Dillon's nursery on last Monday.

James Kuhn and his father came up to the Valley to repair his place here.

Miss Alberta Kimpel spent several days in Chambersburg last week.

A large flock of wild ducks passed over the Valley near John F. Cole's residence on Tuesday evening. The noise made by their wings in flying could be heard for some distance.

John Hall, Sr., has gone to Mercersburg to visit his sister.

Mrs. Elizabeth Strabaugh and son, Eugene, and wife, spent a day in Chambersburg last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cremer and sister, Miss Lottie Irvin, were at the home of Samuel Irvin, Sr., over Sun day last.

Samuel Irvin, Jr., put out corn, oats, barley, potatoes, etc., for F. X. Drachar, of the Big Flat, the past week. The distance from the Valley is six miles by road.

Mrs. A. W. Cole and baby, Richard, spent several days in Gettysburg the past week.

Samuel Keiser is building a buggy house at his home place.

BIGLERVILLE

Biglerville, April 18—Reuben Roth has purchased a fine auto seat rubber tire runabout from E. H. Trostle.

Samuel Bream is making quite an improvement on the property purchased from Waybright Rice.

William Stoner has purchased a new saw mill and will operate in the Dentler tract 2 1/2 miles from town.

Amos Sillik raised his new barn on last Friday below town to replace the one struck by lightning last summer.

The drought in this section was broken Sunday by the continued rainfall all day. Vegetation is very much refreshed.

EXCURSION

St. Francis Xavier Catholic Beneficial Society of Gettysburg will run an excursion to Baltimore on Thursday, April 28th. Returning leave Hillen Station Baltimore, 11.30 p. m. Committee.

Train leaves Gettysburg 7.15 a. m., Harrisburg 7.27; New Oxford 7.37; Berlin Junction 7.42; Hanover 7.53. Returning leave Hillen Station, Baltimore 11.30 p. m. Fare round trip \$1.00.

BASE BALL

The McKnightstown Juniors opened the baseball season Saturday afternoon on their home grounds by defeating the Gettysburg High School Freshmen 3 to 2. Both teams played very good ball. Baltzley's pitching and the fielding of the McKnightstown team were features. Appier and Skelly played a fine game and with better team work, should have won.

YOUNG man wanted to learn sheet metal trade. Apply by letter only.

Thomas J. Winebrenner.

Eat Zeigler's bread

I AM prepared to do stamping for embroidery and braiding. Many exquisite designs to select from. Telephone Margaret Wills, 523 Baltimore street.

WILL CONTINUE WORK FOR BILL

Congressman Lafear Writes The Times that he will Continue Efforts to have Apple and Grade Bill Passed.

Regarding the article which appeared in The Gettysburg Times on last Thursday relating to the action taken tabling the Lafear Apple and Grade Bill we are in receipt of a letter from Congressman Lafear which states that he hopes to have the bill passed before the 61st Congress comes to a close. Mr. Lafear further states that the opposition to the measure came from Oregon and part of Washington apple growing interests and not from Missouri.

Adams County apple growers have the progress of the bill with great interest and have worked, through Mr. Lafear, for its passage. They will be interested in the following, which is part of the Congressman's letter to us regarding the matter:

"I am in strong hopes of having the Committee action re-considered, and if this can not be had at this session, I am sure at the next session of Congress the bill will receive a different verdict. It is a meritorious proposal and one that is designated to benefit all buyers of apples as well as the consumer."

"My bill had the endorsement of a great majority of the growers of apples in the United States. They realized that with an honest package and pack they could again secure a lot of foreign business that now is lost to them. Germany alone discriminates against the growers of the United States in favor of Canada for no reason, other than that Canada has passed an uniform and mark act which ensures uniformity, and the United States has nothing of that sort."

"The German trade with Canada last year amounted to over \$22,000,000, and the American Consul states that this trade is lost to us by our foolish way of grading and packing apples. This is only one instance while I could cite others that would run up our loss many more millions annually, a bill carrying the good that my bill does not defeat so absolute as your article would indicate."

"We should profit from experiences, and future actions for my bill will be carried on upon the same lines, but possibly with greater activity upon the part of the growers and consumers, and feel confident that before the 61st Congress concludes its work my Apple and Grade Bill will be a law."

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The Gettysburg Times

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Philip R. Bikel, Editor.

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If you receive The Times by mail you can find the date up to which you are paid, on the pink address label on your paper. The date will be changed within four days after your money is received at The Times office.

Entered August 15, 1904, at Gettysburg, Pa., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

BELL PHONE UNITED PHONE

Office in Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa.

Want ads. 1 cent per word for first insertion and one-half cent per word for each additional insertion. Resolutions of respect, poetry and memorials one-half cent per word.

Our New Line of Kitchen Ranges

is complete in every way. *We want you to see them.* Among a number of new and convenient features is a *glass door in the oven* which is guaranteed against breakage.

There need be no guess work while baking. You can see the inside all the time. The oven itself is Aluminized. No need to tell you how nice and clean aluminum can be kept.

Let us show you this stove and explain it to you.

Chas. S. Mumper

Centre Square 1st. Nat'l. Bk. Bldg.

SOME
PEOPLE

PREFER

one style of photo, some another we aim to please **EVERYBODY** by having for your approval all the popular style of photos in vogue in the largest cities to-day.

For a large picture or a locket, picture, for a panel mount or a folder, for an oval frame or a square one, we can give you a satisfactory photo.

W. H. TIPTON, Photographer.

SEASONABLE HATS, SHOES, OXFORDS AND SLIPPERS

COME IN AND INVESTIGATE.

PRICES, AS WILL STYLE, WILL CATCH YOU

C. B. KITZMILLER.

SPANGLER'S MUSIC HOUSE

Is the place to get your real value in a PIANO,
ORGAN or SEWING MACHINE. We cordially
invite the public to examine our stock before buying
elsewhere. We are headquarters for SINGER,
WHEALER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES and
SUPPLIES

Easy terms if desired Give us a call

48 York St.,

Gettysburg, Pa.

Can be Paid at Bank

For the convenience of its subscribers The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania has selected The First National Bank as a local institution where moneys due them can be paid and receipts in full furnished for such payments.

As a subscriber to The Bell Telephone Company we beg to extend to you the facilities thus made possible in connection with your business with the Telephone Company. Our Banking House is open every business day from 9 a. m., to 3 p. m., where we shall be pleased to aid you in the transaction of your business.

Yours Truly,

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Samuel Bushman, Cashier.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING

When your house needs a new roof or new spouting give me a trial. I also do general repair work.

C. C. RIDER,

United Telephone 25 W. Middle St., Gettysburg, Pa.

TAFT FORGIVES, WOMEN FORGET

In Letter Tells Suffragists He
Has No Ill Feeling.

MISS INCIDENT CLOSED

Delegates Will Present Petitions to
Congress Advocating Amending the
Constitution to Enfranchise Women.

Washington, April 18. — With the hissing of the president of the United States thoroughly repudiated, the official expression of the convention's regret and disavowal accepted in gracious spirit by the president, and the whole incident relegated to the domain of "steadfastly forgotten" history, the convention of the National American Woman's Suffrage association resumed its normal atmosphere, and resolutely worked through a large amount of important business. The suppressed excitement when suffragists gathered in groups in the hotel lobbies or wherever they might meet and discussed the hissing incident, gave way to close attention to the interesting program in hand.

The last detail of the smoothing out process was the receipt of President Taft's letter of reply to the apology sent him by the suffragists. In a letter, forwarded to the association's president, Mrs. Frances Squire Potter, the president asked that the whole matter be forgotten as soon as possible, adding that he entertained no hard feelings toward any member of the organization for the unfortunate occurrence. The letter says:

"I beg to acknowledge your favor of April 15. I unite with you in regretting the incident, occurring during my address to which your letter refers. I regret it, not because of any personal feeling, for I have none on the subject at all, but only because much more significance has been given to it than it deserves, and because it may be used in an unfair way to embarrass the leaders of your movement."

"I thank the association for the kindly and cordial tone of the resolutions submitted, and hope that the feature of Thursday night's meeting, which you describe as one giving your association much sorrow, may soon be entirely forgotten."

Senator Owen, the woman suffrage champion of Oklahoma, was heartily greeted in the lobby, many women taking the opportunity to grasp his hand. In reply to a query, he said:

"I have seen President Taft and he feels no affront. He is a big man and understands the situation perfectly. It was intellectually and morally right for the women to do as they did, but it was politically wrong."

Plan of March on Congress.

Arrangements were completed for the presentation to congress of mammoth petitions from every state and territory in the Union advocating an amendment to the federal constitution enfranchising the women of the nation. This is regarded by the delegates as the most important feature of the present convention.

Delegates representing each state and territory, bearing the petitions signed by citizens of their respective commonwealths, will enter automobiles at the hotel where the convention is assembled, and decorated with the banners of their cause, will descend upon the capitol, where each delegation will hand its petition to a senator or representative of its state, who have consented to present the document to the two branches of congress.

Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, first vice president of the Suffrage association, announced that as some senators are absent from Washington and as some representatives are not liberal enough to present the petition in the lower house of the national legislature, petitions from the states affected by this situation would be put together and laid before congress by members willing to do so. The delegates were very busy interviewing congressmen on the subject, and Mrs. Avery announced that not one of the petitions contained less than 500 signatures.

MINING HOT COAL

Ominous Signs as Flames Rage Back
of Big Wall.

Girardville, Pa., April 18.—Fire of grave proportions is ravaging breast No. 25, located 1500 feet underground at Potts' colliery of the Reading company. The blaze was discovered by a fire boss, and is believed to have been started a week ago, when a shot started a rush which choked the chamber. Behind this rush of hundreds of tons the fire has since burned furiously. Coal loaded from the breast is so hot that it is feared the fire has communicated to the solid mass.

Sold Steers For \$8 Per 100 Pounds.

Hempstead, Tex., April 18.—C. A. Menke, a ranchman of this section, returned from Kansas City, Mo., where he marketed a carload of his fat steers at \$8 per 100 pounds. He received as high as \$127 per head for some of the cattle.

The Weather.

Forecast for this section: Rain today; cooler; tomorrow, fair; light to moderate easterly winds, becoming variable.

THE finest line of wall paper ever shown in Gettysburg at Harry C. Gilbert's.

Eat Ziegler's bread

FOR RENT: 8 room house, all conveniences. Carlisle street. Apply Martin Winter.

FOR SALE or rent, eight room house. Possession given Oct. 1, 1904. 213 West Middle street.

BASE BALL SCORES.

Following is the Result of Games Played Yesterday.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Saturday's Games.

At Washington — Washington, 4; Athletics, 3. Batteries — Walker, Street; Coombs, Thomas.

At New York — New York, 4; Boston, 2. Batteries — Frill, Sweeney; Arrellanes, Hall, Carrigan.

At Detroit — Detroit, 5; Cleveland, 1. Batteries — Brown, Stanage; Falb, Kirsch, Clarke.

At St. Louis — Chicago, rain.

Sunday's Games.

No Sunday games; rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

W. L. PC. W. L. PC.

Cleveland, 2 1 667 N. York, 1 1 500

Washn., 2 1 667 St. Louis, 1 1 500

Boston, 1 1 500 Detroit, 1 2 333

Chicago, 1 1 500 Athletics, 1 2 333

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Saturday's Games.

At Philadelphia — Philadelphia, 5; Brooklyn, 3. Batteries — Moore, Foxen, Humphries, Jacklitsch, Doorn; Willhagen, Bergen, Irwin.

At Boston — New York, 3; Boston, 1. Batteries — Mathewson, Myers; White, Graham.

At Cincinnati — Chicago, 10; Cincinnati, 5. Batteries — Cole, Needham; Rowan, Castleton, Anderson, Clarke. St. Louis-Pittsburg; rain.

Sunday's Games.

At St. Louis — Pittsburgh, 4; St. Louis, 2. Batteries — Leever, Gibson; Harmon, Branshan.

At Cincinnati — Chicago, 9; Cincinnati, 2. Batteries — McIntyre, Needham; Gaspar, Cantwell, Clarke.

Standing of the Clubs.

W. L. PC. W. L. PC.

Boston, 2 1 667 Cincinnati, 2 2 500

Philada., 2 1 667 Brooklyn, 1 2 333

Pittsburg, 2 1 667 N. York, 1 2 333

Chicago, 2 2 500 St. Louis, 1 2 333

JOHN REDMOND.

Irish Leader, Who Will Again Visit America.

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My Uncle's Story

By A. B. SEARLE

Copyright, 1910, by American Press Association.

What a change half a century has made in methods of travel! In 1850 to reach New York from Cincinnati, then the Queen City of the West, one might go a part of the way by steamboat, another by stagecoach and the balance by canal. In such conveyances people were thrown together intimately, and lifelong friendships were often made. The passenger canalboat was the first to pass out of use, and there are few living who remember it as a method of travel.

It was in 1845 that one of these passenger canalboats was being dragged along by a horse on the towpath. There were no staterooms, only berths something like those on a modern sleeping car. Between these was the cabin, where the passengers lounged during the day and evening. At that time the professional gambler worked in the narrow channels of the period. He was on the steamboat, but did not disdain the canalboat. On this canalboat a portion of the bow had been curtailed off, and in it were card tables. At one of these tables sat a professional gambler fleecing a youngster of twenty.

That youngster was my uncle, and I got the story I am about to tell from him.

He had been deputed to carry some \$8,000 from Pittsburgh to Harrisburg. How the gambler knew that he had the money with him he did not learn. My uncle played with the sharper till he had lost all the money that had been given him for his expenses, then began to play with his trust fund. He quit at 11 o'clock at night, having lost half of the \$8,000.

The next morning was Sunday. A service was held in the cabin conducted by a clergyman slightly past middle age. My uncle was much impressed with his appearance and the fervor with which he spoke. His accent was that of the southerner. My uncle said that the clergyman attacked gambling, telling a number of interesting, many of them pathetic, incidents, in which some foolish person had been robbed of all he possessed. In these stories the speaker showed an intimate knowledge of all forms of swindling at cards. He was looking straight at my uncle while he talked and seemed to be speaking to him personally. Then my uncle remembered that while playing with the gambler he had seen the clergyman standing among those overlooking the game.

Notwithstanding that it was Sunday my uncle was eager to renew the play, hoping to win back what he had lost.

He argued that to lose any part of the fund with which he had been interested would ruin him the same as if he lost the whole. Therefore Sunday afternoon he proposed to the gambler that they go to their curtained space for more play. The gambler, who knew well enough that the youngster would be after him, assented, and they were soon at play.

Of course my uncle lost steadily. His last thousand dollars was slowly melting away when who should walk in but the clergyman. He stood looking at the game for awhile, then said to my uncle: "Boy, you can't play with this man. He's a professional gambler and is playing with marked cards."

Picking up one of the cards lying on the table face down, the speaker, rubbing his thumb on it, said, "The king of clubs."

Then, turning it over, his prophecy proved correct. In the same way he told the value of other cards. They were all provided with minute points that could be felt, but not easily seen. Then, turning to the gambler, he said, "Give the boy the money you won from him."

The gambler put up a vigorous buffet. "What you got to do with this business, anyway? You're a person and don't know any more about cards than a mule. You just get out of here or I'll find a way to put you out."

"How much has he won from you, boy?" asked the clergyman of my uncle.

"Seven thousand dollars."

"Give me what you have left. The only way I can get your loss back for you from this man is to win it at his own game. There's honor among thieves. He won't do it one way, but he will another."

My uncle turned over a few hundred dollars he had left. The clergyman sat down, a new pack of cards was brought out, and at they went. At the end of an hour the clergyman had recovered \$5,000. At the end of the second hour he had lost \$500. At the end of the third hour he had regained all but \$300 of my uncle's loss, and in half an hour more he had won over the gambler had taken. He showed his winnings over to the boy he had saved from ruin.

"There's only one man that can get the better of me on any game of cards," said the gambler, "and I haven't seen him for eighteen years."

"Warren Phillips?"

"Yes."

"That's my name."

The gambler looked at him in astonishment.

"Yes; I was one of the professionals in those days, though I never played any but a fair game. But I quit it and now look upon it with horror. I ran for years on the Prairie Belle and won a lot of money. It's all now in church."

"And that's the way my uncle was saved."

ATTENTION Horse Breeders!



This is an

Bad BLOOD

"Before I began using Cascarets I had a bad complexion, pimples on my face, and my food was not digested as it should have been. Now I am entirely well, and the pimples have all disappeared from my face. I can truthfully say that Cascarets are just as advertised; I have taken only two boxes of them."

Clarence R. Griffin, Sheridan, Ind.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Not Habit Forming. Weaken or Grippe 10c. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The guaranteed tablet stamped C.C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 927

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SPENDING THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

The Scientist Made a Great Discovery.

When a man is in doubt it becomes his duty to investigate and when proof is piled upon proof it is time to be convinced. There is nothing in life so valuable as good health. The reporter of this article personally knows of several people here that are rapidly regaining their health because they investigated the proofs produced by the Root Juice people and were convinced. We positively know that an eminent scientist devoted several years of his life to hard study and spent over ten thousand dollars experimenting before the afflicted were permitted to try his great discovery, which is now curing people all over the country, after all other remedies had failed. If you bloat and belch sour gases if your food lies heavy on the stomach; if you have any symptoms of indigestion, we honestly believe that one dose of Root Juice will convince you of its wonderful merits. Root Juice soothes and heals the mucous lining of the stomach, bowels and bladder and at the same time heals and strengthens the liver and kidneys. It prevents fermentation of food in the stomach and bowels and stops formation of acid by causing the digestive fluids to be supplied in sufficient quantities in a natural way and giving the liver and kidneys health and strength to do the work nature intended them to do. The blood will soon be filtered of all impurities and good rich blood will be made to nourish the whole body. Poor, weak women and dyspeptic, back aching, rheumatic men, take this advice before it is too late: Go immediately and get a bottle of Root Juice. Now on sale \$1 a bottle, or three bottles for \$2.50 at the People's drug store.

S P O N G E S

A big Shipment just in
UNUSUAL VALUES,

5cts TO \$1.00

You know how hard it is to get a good sponge. We've got them, better buy while the assortment is at its best.

Chamois

Genuine. The best we ever had, see them and you will agree with us. 5cts to \$1.25

PEOPLES DRUG STORE

PUBLIC SALE

OF LUMBER and SLAB WOOD

FRIDAY, APRIL 22nd, 1910

On the Robt. Witherow farm, in Cumberland Township, along the Ridge road, one mile east of Greenmount, and one mile west of Barlow, the following: 5,000 feet of solid oak boards, planed and scanted, all full edged; 40 cords of Oak and Hickory slab wood, 12 inches long; 11 acres of Uncut Tops, in lots to suit purchasers, 12 chunk piles, tree tops, chips, chucks, edging, saw dust, ashes, etc., etc.

Sale to commence at 1:00 o'clock, P.M. A credit of three months will be given to all purchasers giving their notes with approval security. All sums under \$5 cash. Positively no lumber to be removed until sale is over.

H. A. MYERS

J. M. Caldwell, Auct.

P. A. Miller, Clerk.

Catarrh Goes

So Does Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Croup and Asthma

You can easily tell by reading the symptoms below, whether you have catarrh or not:

Offensive breath, frequent sneezing, discharge from the nose, stoppage of the nose, huskiness of the voice, tickling in throat, droppings in throat, a cough, pain in chest, loss of strength, variable appetite, spasms of coughing, low spirited at times, raising of mucus, difficulty in breathing, loss of vital force.

The People's Drug Store has a sensible remedy (money back if it fails) for catarrh, called Hyomei (pronounced High-omei) which is a vaporized air, so antiseptic, that when it is breathed over the inflamed and germ-infested membrane, it kills all germs life, gives relief in two minutes, and cures catarrh.

The price, including hard rubber inhaler, is only \$1.00. The hard rubber pocket inhaler will last a lifetime, so that should you need a second bottle of Hyomei, you can get it for 50 cents.

A becoming the eternal fitness of things would suggest the propriety of having at least a couple of months elapse between the publication of a card of thanks and action on the part of the heirs at law to take steps to secure what they consider an equitable partition of the estate of the deceased relative.

Home Course In Domestic Science

XI.—The Process of Breadmaking.

By EDITH G. CHARLTON,
in Charge of Domestic Economy, Iowa
State College.

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Association.

NEXT to milk there is no food more generally used by civilized nations than bread. To the average housekeeper there is probably no part of the regular cooking more important or worthy of her best attention than breadmaking. To be able to make a well risen, good flavored, well baked loaf of wheat bread is the goal of the young aspirant for culinary fame. One has only to attend county fairs, farmers' institutes and meetings of other organizations where pantry stores and baked goods are entered in contest to see quickly that it is in the bread that the greatest interest centers. And all this is as it should be, for bread is one of our best staple foods. With the addition of a little butter or eaten with a glass of milk, it furnishes a nutritious, well balanced diet upon which one could subsist and maintain good health for an indefinite length of time, provided one did not weary of the sameness.

With a practical knowledge of certain principles governing alcoholic fermentation as produced in breadmaking, also some knowledge of the differences in flours, and with careful at-

and this is obtained by a chemical change being produced in the starch of the flour, changing part of it into sugar. This results in a fermentation of the products of which are alcohol and carbon dioxide gas—the gas which makes the bread light. The average house keeper is familiar with yeast or leaven in three forms—that which she makes herself by combining potatoes, flour, hot water, and a "starter" left from a previous baking; also the dry and compressed yeasts. The last two are practically the same, the dry yeast having been mixed with more flour or cornmeal in order to preserve the plants for a longer time. The chief difference between these three forms of leaven is in the number and kind of yeast plants which they contain. The compressed yeast—the small square cake which comes wrapped in tin foil—contains the largest number of plants and so is able to produce the greatest amount of gas in a given time, making it possible to finish the bread in fewer hours. The commercial yeasts are supposed to be what is known as a "pure culture"—in other words, one variety of plants—therefore is more uniform in strength and composition.

Yeast plants exist in the air, and it is upon these we depend in making "salt rising" bread. The flour and water with a little salt are mixed into a batter, then set aside in a warm place to ferment. It contains sufficient gas to make into dough when full of holes or when like a sponge, and this fermentation has been caused by the action of the wild yeasts in the air.

The Process of Breadmaking.

This article is in no sense an explanation of all the scientific technicalities of breadmaking because the subject is too big and complicated to be thoroughly treated in a column or two. It is simply an attempt to outline some of the principles to be observed and to give a few helpful suggestions to women who may not have a satisfactory method of their own. The following recipe is for bread made with compressed yeast, and when care is taken to maintain an even temperature, about 80 degrees, throughout the process the bread should be ready for the oven in about four hours from the time it is started. The special advantage of the compressed yeast is that it is more rapid, and when it is used bread making is easily attained.

Compressed Yeast Bread.

Add two tablespoonsfuls of shortening (butter or lard), one tablespoonful of sugar and one teaspoonful of salt and one cake of compressed yeast dissolved in three tablespoonsfuls of cold water to one pint of scalded milk or one-half milk and one-half water. Then stir in flour until dough is stiff enough to beat vigorously. Turn on molding board and knead until dough does not stick to the board, using more flour as necessary, a little at a time. Put in a well greased bowl and brush surface lightly with melted butter to keep from crusting over. Cover with towel and let rise again until double its size (about three hours). At the end of that time mold into rolls or loaves and put into greased pans, brushing the surface with melted butter. Cover as before and set to rise until double its size; then bake.

Bread should be baked as soon as it is sufficiently light, and the oven should be hot enough to brown flour in fifteen minutes, about 300 degrees. At this temperature ordinary sized loaves of bread should be browned all over.

Bread should be turned from pan as soon as taken from oven and placed uncovered in such a position that all sides will be exposed to the air, not allowing it to come in contact with anything which will give it an unpleasant odor or taste. When cold it should be put into a box or jar to which the air can have access and be kept in a dry, cool place. This amount of yeast will raise three times as much flour and other ingredients if longer time is given for it to become light. One point in which many first class breadmakers often fail is in the baking. Bread to be thoroughly digestible should be thoroughly baked. The ordinary sized loaf requires from one hour and a quarter to one hour and a half to bake sufficiently, and, that this may be accomplished without burning, mixed with a liquid, gives a larger loaf. Gluten is a grayish, rubber-like substance found in flour after the starch has been washed out. It is the "gum" obtained from chewing a handful of wheat, as known by most people who have spent their childhood in the country. This very character of gluten makes it accessory in breadmaking. It stretches and stretches, forming little pockets in which the gas is retained in the loaf until it is baked. The heat of the oven hardens the gluten quickly before it has had time to relax, and so the loaf keeps its puffed shape.

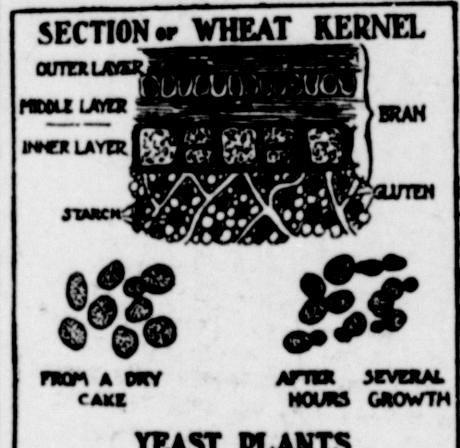
Bread flour should be white, with just a suggestion of yellow. After being pressed in the hand it should fall loosely apart. If it keeps the impress of the palm or remains in lumps it has too much moisture. When rubbed between the thumb and finger there should be a slight grittiness; it should not feel too smooth or powdery.

What is Yeast?

This useful agent in breadmaking is as old as the hills, and its action is better understood when one is familiar with it. Yeast is a microscopic plant, consisting of a single round or oval cell. The rapidity with which it grows and reproduces itself gives it much of its importance. It reproduces either by sending out buds which break off as new plants or by forming spores which will grow into new plants under favorable conditions.

Like all plants, yeast requires heat, moisture and food in order to grow. The degree of heat at which it grows best is from 75 to 90 degrees, and this is the temperature at which bread should be kept throughout the process of making. If it were not for the liquid used in breadmaking the yeast would not have sufficient moisture and would not grow any more than it does in the dry cake.

The food of the yeast plant is sugar,



tention to these points, breadmaking is really a very simple process. With out this knowledge or attention there will ever be mystery and uncertainty about it, and there will always be different results.

There are only four ingredients absolutely necessary for the making of a loaf of raised wheat bread. They are good flour, fresh yeast, liquid—either milk or water—and salt. Other ingredients are often used, but they are not necessary. For instance, shortening is sometimes added. This makes a richer loaf. Sugar, too, may be used in small quantity. This hastens the growth of the yeast plants. Potato water occasionally replaces the milk or water and makes a moist loaf, while potatoes and hot water form a mixture in which the yeast colonies are quickly started. But good bread can be made without the addition of any of these things.

Flour Used in Breadmaking.

In order that we may have a well raised light loaf it is necessary to use a flour containing a large per cent of gluten. This is the flour made from the so called "hard" wheats. Such flour has less water than the flour made from the "soft" wheat, therefore, mixed with a liquid, gives a larger loaf. Gluten is a grayish, rubber-like substance found in flour after the starch has been washed out. It is the "gum" obtained from chewing a handful of wheat, as known by most people who have spent their childhood in the country. This very character of gluten makes it accessory in breadmaking. It stretches and stretches, forming little pockets in which the gas is retained in the loaf until it is baked. The heat of the oven hardens the gluten quickly before it has had time to relax, and so the loaf keeps its puffed shape.

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A NEW APPLE CLASSIFICATION.

At the recent national apple show held at Spokane, Wash., various resolutions were adopted tending to foster the development of the apple industry, and among the most important were those outlining a new and what it is hoped will be uniformly adopted as the country's apple classification. The resolutions were as follows: "First, that our apples be packed in three grades. Second, that the said grades be named 'extra fancy,' 'choice' and 'orchard run.' Third, that where the words 'extra fancy' are stamped on a

HINTS ABOUT MULE FOOT HOGS

A well known breeder of swine gives the following information about mule foot hogs. He says: The mule foot derives the name from the foot, which is solid, like a mule or horse. They are bred principally in nearly all the southern and the western states and in the last few years have been shipped into the eastern states to breeders, who are dropping other breeds for these.

They are preferred by many on account of their immunity from hog cholera and their great hardiness.

In many states these hogs have been regarded as a curiosity, although the people who raise them are plain money making farmers and hold on to them for their own use. In the last few years two record associations have been formed, both of which are recognized by the government.

The breeders of these hogs are now crossing the different families, and some have secured hogs equal to any breeding in this country. They attain weight equal to the Poland-Chinas or Duroc-Jerseys and as bred by the best breeders easily attain a weight of 600



IDEAL HOG HOUSE AND MULE FOOT.

to 800 pounds. The color is usually solid black, sometimes black with white spots.

As to belonging to the lard or bacon type, they make the best of bacon, having two distinct, heavy streaks of lean meat in the sides and bellies. But they get very fat if fed like the lard hogs. I think they are a happy medium between the two types.

They are very quiet and very easy to handle and good rustlers and grazers and can take care of themselves much easier than most breeds, since they seem to inherit a tendency to look out for themselves if turned out in the woods or on pasture. And they will make a good growth turned out in this manner, but will not fatten if fed grain or slops. They will weigh at one year 350 pounds and if forced probably much more.

There are instances where the mule foot hogs were put in pens with hogs affected with hog cholera. They all ate and slept together, and in some cases the mule foot ate the cholera carcasses, but none of them were reported to be lost from hog cholera.

In Ohio a veterinarian made a test with a pure bred recorded mule foot sow by injecting hog cholera blood. The split footed hog died in a few days. The mule foot did not and is still alive and raising mule foots. A number of mule foot hogs have been put into cholera herds during the last few years, but none of them have reported any loss of the mule foots, though the split footed hogs have died.

I do not think that having a solid foot would make them immune from cholera and do not know what does, but up to the present time the full blood mule foots have stood the tests. If they were not cholera proof their disposition, quick growth, easy feeding and hardiness put them up on a level with the very best animals of any breed in this country.

Good Ration For Cow.

A good ration for a dairy cow giving a fair flow of milk should contain about 20 pounds of dry matter, 2.25 pounds of protein, 13 pounds of starch feed for carbohydrates and one-half pound of fat. All these figures represent the amounts of digestible in the feeds. The protein should be in the feed at the rate of one of protein to about 5.5 starch matter. Figuring on this basis, the following ration of feeds grown on the farm will be found to give good results: Corn silage, 30 pounds; alfalfa hay, 10 pounds; oat straw, 5 pounds; ground oats, 5 pounds, and ground peas, 4 pounds. This will give a nutritive ration of 1.85, or, in other words, there should be one pound of protein for every 5.8 pounds of starchy feeds.

Corn Silage Cheap Feed.

Corn silage is about the cheapest and most efficient to supplement the winter rations for dairy and beef cattle, horses, calves and sheep. It is cheaper to handle the corn crop in the form of silage than any other way, and should there be another summer of little rain the well stocked silo furnishes sufficient succulent green feed and comes as a great relief to the husbandman.

Making Good Butter.

Absolute cleanliness is the first requisite in making good butter; sanitary surroundings come next and correct temperature with attention to details in the care of cream third. It should be wrapped in parchment paper, and in order to keep a uniform color one to four drops of vegetable coloring to the pound should be used, the amount depending upon the time of the year.

box it shall signify that the apples when packed were sound, uniformly graded as to size in each box, smooth, practically free from bruises, worms, worm strings or disease and have reasonably proper shape for the variety, fully matured; all red varieties in this grade shall be at least 50 per cent red, except Spitzburgs, Winesaps, Jonathans and Arkansas Blacks, which shall be at least 70 per cent red; Yellow Newtons, White Winter Pears, Grimes' Goldens, Bellefleurs, Orties, Winter Bananas and Red Cheek pippins will be allowed in this grade. Fourth, that the 'choice' grade

AUTO TRUCKS FOR FARM.

Handy Horseless Vehicle Gradually Coming into Agricultural Use.

One of the latest developments is the automobile truck for heavy hauling on the farm. The accompanying illustration shows one of these big gasoline driven vehicles doing heavy duty on a Virginia farm where until a few years ago the patient ox team drew the big loads. That the auto truck is penetrating the byways of the south is a significant sign of the times. For some years the horseless dray has been at work on many of the great western farms. Now it is becoming known in older communities.

The auto truck where the roads are fairly good is of inestimable service



AUTO TRUCK FOR FARM HAULING.

In hauling produce to town and in conveying machinery or building material from one part of the farm to another. Some farmers who have acquired this convenient vehicle help to pay for it by hiring its services to their neighbors upon demand.

Of course the cost of a farm truck is too high at present for the small farmer to find it a paying proposition, but each year the price is decreasing, while it is said the serviceability of the trucks increases.

CURIOUS FARM FACTS.

Tulips will bloom better in the house if they are left until after New Year's to make root.

A sensation in potato growing has been created in the neighborhood of Ridgely, Md., or at Richardson, a suburb, by the discovery that potatoes grown in a barrel yield enormously.

A white duck owned by C. W. Winter of Bridgeport, Conn., is normal in all respects save that it has no breastbone and over its breast feathers have never grown. The skin at this point is thin and almost transparent, and underneath this shallow protection